

The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 18 NO. 7

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1954

PRICE TEN CENTS

Casner Gives Summer Class At Colorado U.

Prof. A. James Casner will conduct an estate-planning conference this summer at the University of Colorado after the University's usual summer session.

The conference, which will last for two weeks, will be similar to the course conducted by Professor Casner here last year for lawyers attending the meeting of the American Bar Association in Boston. The University of Colorado says,



A. James Casner

however, that the conference will be somewhat more comprehensive.

It is contemplated that Professor Casner will lecture for two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, Monday through Friday, during both weeks of the program. Casner is to base his lectures on his book recently published by Little, Brown & Co., *Estate Planning - Cases, Statutes, Text and Other Materials*. The 1954 supplement

(See CONFERENCE on page three)

Clergymen Air Views On Reds At HLS Forum

Three noted local clergymen gave their views on the position that the Church should take to meet the challenge of Communism at last week's Harvard Law School Forum.

Dr. Forest Knapp, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, said, "Fundamentally, the best way for the churches to defeat Communism is by doing its work and doing it well. If people who call themselves Christians live up to their faith, they will succeed."

Father Sexton, former editor of *The Pilot*, felt that the challenge could best be met by educating people on the nature of Communism as it is described by its own leaders, and by a program of social justice. He added that men become communists out of a "great spiritual vacuum" and it is for us to pray for these men who have lost their faith in the hope that they will be returned to Christianity.

Dr. Joseph Fletcher, Professor of Christian Ethics at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, suggested that Christianity is in conflict with both the extreme of laissez-faire capitalism and the extreme of Communism. He said it was imperative that a *modus vivendi* be worked out with the Communist world. "We should not be afraid to bear witness to our way of life," he declared, and added that if it were necessary to obtain a short-range objective, he would associate with Communists. "I am not afraid to challenge them or to argue with them. When newspaper reporters ask me if I have ever associated with Communists, I answer, 'I have not

(See FORUM on page three)

Gluecks' Juvenile Delinquency Studies See Fruition In N. Y. C. School System



Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck

Predictive Charts Will Be Used

A chance remark in a seminar at the former Department of Social Ethics at Harvard (now the Department of Social Relations) launched Professor and Mrs. Sheldon Glueck into a career studying the relatively unexplored realm of Criminology. Sheldon Glueck, now Professor of Law at Harvard, wondered aloud why penology dared to use practices a modern business would not tolerate. Dr. Richard Cabot, Professor of Social Ethics, long to continue a friend and adviser to the Gluecks, suggested that this would provide an excellent area for research. The husband and wife team accepted the challenge. From this chance beginning in 1925 mushroomed one of the most comprehensive and effective probes into the underlying causes of criminal behavior.

This original investigation in 1925 sought to ascertain the degree of success penal institutions obtained in correcting anti-social behavior. Its conclusions were startling, shattering the complacency of three decades ago. Only one out of five adult criminals ever found a niche in normal society after imprisonment; the rest persisted in their aberrant behavior.

Findings Surprising

The next phase in the investigation uncovered findings even more disturbing. Fully 88 per cent of all juvenile delinquents grew into habitual criminals. This discovery unveiled a whole vista for exploration. That is to say, what factors in the socio-cultural existence of these juveniles produced criminal tendencies in them? If these factors were determinable, could reasonably accurate predictive scales be devised which could forecast whether or not a child was likely to become a delinquent?

If so, these potential delinquents could be treated, and the serious social problem of crime might best be solved by striking at the roots. Cobwebs of misconception cluttered the whole field. One of the first of these misconceptions to be swept aside was the one that a slum neighborhood created delinquency. It was shown instead that delinquency stemmed from a whole complex of causes, and that a slum neighborhood was at best a member of the complex.

Aid From Many Sources

Shortly after these initial findings Harvard Law School in general, and Dean Roscoe Pound and Professor Felix Frankfurter in particular, took an interest in the work. In 1929 the Gluecks joined the staff of the Law School and have remained ever since, maintaining a research laboratory in Kendall House. From time to time the Law School has rendered financial assistance to the project.

The Business School also plays a part in this comprehensive research endeavor by furnishing statistical assistance. Other branches of the University have furnished counsel. Recently, the Ford Foundation allocated \$200,000 to help finance the Glueck investigations. This grant indicates the high esteem in which the project is held. Its contributions are many, including a host of books, one of the most important of which was *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*, 1950. Recently, the Gluecks made valuable information available to the United States Senate committee investigating juvenile delinquency.

Methods

The methods employed by the Gluecks are the key to their success. A failing common to many specialists in the social disciplines is that they view a person through the eyes of their own

(See GLUECKS on page four)

Tax Group Plans Handbook For Underdeveloped Nations

W. W. Morton and Vernon H. Gaston have recently come to Harvard to join Herrick K. Lidstone, Assistant Director of the International Program in Taxation, in the preparation of a handbook on tax administration. They will combine their wide foreign experience and research with the skill of high officials from Egypt and Canada, who are to visit Harvard in the near future. The handbook will be designed primarily for use in underdeveloped countries.

The tax system of each country has developed at a different rate and by a different course. As the economic development of a country progresses the tax system must be changed to best correspond with it. The handbook will examine the experience of those countries like the United States and Great Britain, which have developed to the greatest

extent, and sort out the underlying principles of a practical system of tax administration. These will be reexamined in the light of recent experience in underdeveloped countries. From these combined experiences, a comprehensive rational plan of tax administration will be drawn which can be used by the underdeveloped countries. Such a plan will save the time and expense that would be lost in developing a system by trial and error. The handbook should be of particular value for use in the technical assistance programs of the United Nations, which is a co-sponsor of the project.

Mr. Morton has been on a two-year leave of absence from his post as Assistant Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue of Great Britain. During that time he has acted as a Technical Consultant to the Ministry of Finance in Bolivia, under the United Nations' technical assistance program. In that capacity he was concerned primarily with the budgetary and general domestic economic problems of Bolivia.

Mr. Gaston has recently returned from Lima, Peru, where he was Special Consultant on Tax Administration to the Ministry of Finance. He went to Lima in May 1952 as a member of the Klein Mission to help the Peruvian government review its economic system. This was his second foreign assignment in the field of tax administration. Previously, he was sent to Manila to assist the government of the Philippines in developing a withholding tax program.

(See HANDBOOK on page four)

DEAN'S SPEECH

Next week the RECORD will print the sequel to Dean Griswold's speech on the Fifth Amendment. It will be entitled "Per Legem Terrae."

Due to the unprecedented demand, the RECORD has reprinted 10,000 copies of the Fifth Amendment Speech. Individual copies may be obtained free of charge. There will be a nominal charge for quantity orders.

Bevins Announces Gifts Of \$180,258 To Harvard Law School Alumni Fund

Dean Bevins has announced that since last June 30th, alumni have contributed a total of 180,258 dollars to the Harvard Law School Fund. Donations have come from 3,912 different alumni. By comparison with the amounts contributed since the annual drive began we can see how much alumni support has increased in the last three years:

1950-51	1,751	\$ 64,055
1951-52	2,980	158,535
1952-53	3,852	194,501
Since July 1954	3,912	180,258

A large part of the Harvard Law School fund is devoted to scholarships. At present 223 men are studying law here on scholarship. The total financial assistance supplied to students during this academic year will amount to \$154,603. This sum is contrasted with the figure of \$92,950 for the school year 1951-52.

Ever since the construction of Harkness Commons and the Graduate Cen-

ter, the Law School has been operating in the red. The total cost of building the Center was 2½ million dollars. In 1948 the Law School began its first large scale campaign for alumni financial support. Before the drive ended, 1.6 million dollars had been donated by law school graduates. Since the close of this drive in 1950, Dean Bevins and his staff have directed the Harvard Law School Fund. As a result of this yearly drive, the far flung alumni have been organized into local, state and regional divisions under the direction of a National Chairman. Some of the old graduating classes were already strongly organized by active class secretaries. Other classes had gradually dissolved until the members lost contact with each other. Now that financial assistance is badly needed, these forgotten classes are coming to life again, and with the help of Dean Bevins' office are reviving the class letters that used to keep the old alumni in touch with one another.

Dorm Council Confidential; At Last All Functions Of This Group Revealed

Usually student councils and similar organizations are vehicles for embryo politicians to try out campaign techniques and, once elected, to pass resolutions. The Law School Dormitory Council is all of that (although elections have rarely been marked by any significant campaigning) and much, much more. It is not, however, constituted on a basis that is representative of the student body as a whole, since it represents only those who are privileged to occupy the luxurious quarters supplied by the University.

Due to some quirk of official policy, the non-dormitory law students are not directly represented, although the members of the Council, as it stands, attempt to watch over the best interests of the entire student body and not simply agitate for the vested interests of Story Hall, or Holmes, etc.

The Council consists of 21 men, one from each dormitory floor in the Graduate Center, and one from each entry of Hastings. As was intimated above, its functioning is not valuable merely from the standpoint of the students, but it does comprise an important area of the administration of the Law School. Realizing that there are many problems which can best be handled by those who are closest to them; viz., students, the Dean's office seeks to put the burden of handling these problems into the hands of the students' representatives. Efficiency requires that the various recurrent matters be handled continually by the same men, and therefore the Council is divided into committees, each of which has a particular function. A discussion of the activities of each of these committees will serve to describe what the Council as a whole accomplishes.

For those of the brethren who enjoy spending the greater part of Saturday

evenings whirling a fair damsel about, the Social Committee provides 12 dances during the course of the year, nine informal and three semi-formal, all for the price of a mere two dollars. It has been possible this year to supply bands for every dance due to a salutary financial arrangement with the Graduate School Council, and the record dances have been discontinued. In connection with arranging these dances, the Committee must settle upon such questions as, how formal should the formals be?

The extremists have answered that

(See COUNCIL on page four)

The Harvard Law School Record

Published weekly on Thursdays for twelve weeks of each term by *The Harvard Law School Record Corporation*, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Subscription price: \$2.00 per term mailed, \$4.00 per year (24 issues); student subscription \$1.50 per term mailed \$1.00 per term distributed at the Law School; Individual copies \$1.10 each at the Law School; \$2.20 each mailed. Business and Editorial Offices, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone KIRKland 7-7600, extension 447.

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Entered as second-class matter November 19, 1946. at the post office in Boston, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Student Interest

"The American Girl" attracted the American boy—that is, a forum bearing such a title presented by the Harvard Law School Forum attracted the Forum's largest audience of the year. It is a sad commentary, however, on the intellect of the Harvard Law student when the combined charms and idiocies of a cartoonist, gossip columnist and Hungarian femme fatale draw forth droves of budding advocates en masse, while other worthwhile programs evoke little or no response. At last week's Forum, on a topic of current interest and importance, "Communism and the Churches", there were but a handful of law students present.

A situation such as this calls forth a familiar pattern. There are many issues of importance that can be profitably discussed, from an intellectual standpoint; but under the present circumstances they cannot be profitably discussed from a financial standpoint. To make ends meet, the Forum is obviously forced to draw upon topics of lesser importance which will draw large audiences.

This is certainly not in line with the purposes of the Forum as originally conceived. In the past, a Forum was an important event during the academic year rather than just a weekly occurrence. Perhaps one way of returning to that stature would be for the Forum to present fewer programs, and accordingly increase the quality of those they present. We understand that the Forum is currently considering such a plan. It is hoped that this will lead to an increase in student interest, as well as a rise in attendance.

An opportunity to see and hear important speakers debating issues in which they are directly involved, with the give and take of panel discussion and under fire from the audience is surely a worthwhile enough undertaking to draw support from law students, whose entire professional career will be spent in a variation of this type of performance.



Yes, I am known as the only man who read all the footnotes in Corporations! How did you guess?

Gallery

HASKELL P. WALD

Economic Advisor

International Tax Program



The Law School's International Program in Taxation combines the energies and research of lawyers, business specialists and economists. Haskell P. Wald has served as economic advisor since October, 1953, returning to Harvard at that time, where he received both an M.A. and Ph.D. while studying at Littauer.

Mr. Wald has been affiliated with countless government agencies since his one-year "internship" in Washington, D. C., under the National Institute of Public Affairs Program, a program sponsored by a Rockefeller Foundation grant to stimulate interest in government service and to provide an entrée into government agencies. After graduating from Clark University in Worcester, where Mr. Wald was born, he was chosen as one of the 40 in the 1938 program.

Enters Federal Employ

Under the program, the young economist started in the Federal Reserve Board, stressing government finance and taxation. "Internes" worked in various government agencies, studied at American University, and attended weekly seminars.

From the Federal Reserve Board, he travelled to the Treasury Department, where he served the Tax Research Division, then to the Department of Commerce, where he edited the Survey of Current Business, and to the National Securities Research Board. The latter planned for mobilization, and has been replaced by a branch of the Department of Defense.

His last Washington position was on the Council of Economic Advisers to the President, with which he continued until last March. Since then, Mr. Wald has served as economic consultant to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA). In October, he returned to Harvard to become the Taxation Program's economic adviser. Intermingled with his government career, the economist managed to study at Littauer and to receive his M.A. and Ph.D. under a fellowship.

The International Program in Taxation, headed by Professor Stanley S. Surrey, of the Law School, combines both training and re-

search. It is the only place in the world where foreign government officials, economists, and commissioners can study tax policies and fiscal results. The Program was established in 1952 with the support of a Ford Foundation grant, in cooperation with the Fiscal Division of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. It emphasizes training and research as to tax laws for undeveloped areas of the world.

Mr. Wald conducts a seminar in tax and fiscal policies, and Mr. Herrick K. Lidstone teaches the legal aspects of tax law. The students are also required to submit a research project and take courses in the Law, Public Administration, and Business Schools. The students of course, are actually officials of foreign nations, ranging from commissioners of taxation to mine heads. The results of this research will be actually effected in many of their respective nations after their studies are complete.

The Program in "Agricultural Taxation and Relationship to Economic Development" is Mr. Wald's most recent project. In January, over 40 representatives from the UN, the World Bank, other universities, and foreign countries, assembled in Harkness Commons to discuss the problems and fields of agricultural taxation that will later be investigated. The UN, interested in the effects of agricultural taxation on "undeveloped" areas throughout the world, attempted such research, made little headway, and asked the Law School Research Program to call the conference, and report on same. This report is now being prepared and will be one of the first such publications on agricultural taxation and its effect.

Other Enterprises

Other research projects of the Program include a codification of Chile's tax laws by a Chilean official with the Research Staff, preparation of a Handbook on Tax Administration for Undeveloped Countries, future studies in India's taxes, with several Indian universities, and the possibility of preparing World Tax Reports.

Economist Wald manages to sit in on several seminars at the Law School and Littauer, but claims that unfortunately there are just "too many" speakers and enlightening sessions to take advantage of.

The research and training branches of the Program overlap to a degree. "We learn from the foreign officials who study here, and they learn from us," said Mr. Wald. In their research reports, some of the officials stress agricultural aspects of their individual countries. For instance, one is now preparing a report on coffee in El Salvador.

Agriculture has been selected as the first phase of the tax research program by the UN, as approximately 50 per cent of the national product of these "undeveloped" nations are agricultural products, and such nations include up to three-quarters of the population of the world. These "undeveloped" areas include much of South America, southwest Asia, and Africa. However, the individual nations have varying agricultural problems that affect fiscal policies. Mr. Wald stresses continually the fact that lawyers, economists and business specialists, the UN, Harvard Law School and various funds, all have cooperated to make the International Program in Taxation a reality.

M. K.

Letters to the Editor

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to know if there is any necessity for the medical charge on the term bills of the married students.

Every married man who has insured his family against medical emergency is being forced to contribute \$37.50 to a plan whose benefits are already his—for the entire year, for any member of his family.

There are good reasons why the students living in the dormitories and the houses should all share the costs of maintaining such a plant as the Hygiene Department to protect themselves from the burden of unexpectedly heavy medical expenses. However, the Hygiene department operated as efficiently when enrollment was smaller, and it seems doubtful that the participation of the married men is essential.

The men who can least afford unexpected medical expenses and have had to insure against them on a year round basis pay too much for this protection—\$37.50 too much.

HAMILTON F. POTTER JR., 1L

TO THE EDITOR:

In the course of research recently, I came across an individual whose exploits may strike a chord in the light of the present day. This biography was found in the Dictionary of National Biography:

John White (1590-1645) was one of a family long famous in Pembrokeshire, South Wales. He became a Member of Parliament on October 26, 1640. In November 1640, he was appointed Chairman of a Grand Committee of the House to enquire into the immoralities of the clergy, and at the same time he headed a sub-committee to "replace scandalous ministers with puritan preachers." White boasted that he had ejected 8000 churchmen in four years, but it appears that total actual ejections by the committee were about 1600. In support and explanation of his committee's activities, he published a volume of 100 case histories of "Scandalous Malignant Priests" so indecent that his own party dissuaded him from publishing any further volumes of his projected series. He was frequently deputed by Commons to draft letters and impeachments. The first charter of the colony of Massachusetts was procured probably under his advice, and perhaps also drafted by him. He was described by his contemporaries as a "grave and learned lawyer." He was married three times, having four sons and five daughters by his second wife. There is some evidence that he was investigated by the Star Chamber concerning his activities relating to the clergy.

Plus ça change, plus c'est tout le meme.

PETER DENBY, 3L

Sub Judice

A TESTATOR, TEXAS STYLE

The following holographic will came up before the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas at Dallas:

Terrell Tex Jan 12-1950

this letter is Written With the idea that Some thing might happen to me. that I would be wiped out Suddenly if this Should Happen my business would be in awful shape no relatives, nobody to do a thing So, this is written to try to have my affairs wound up in a reasonable way in case of my Sudden Death. Would like to have all my affairs, Cash all assets including my Bank Balance turned over to Parties named below With out any Bond or any Court action that can be avoided. they to wind up my affairs in any way they see fit.

U. C. Boyles Refrigeration Supply Co
Charlie Hill Superior Ice Co
Should these Gentleman need a third man Would Suggest Walker. National Bank of Commerce

Each of these Gentleman to Receive \$500.00 for his Services I have tried to make my wishes plain. of Course these Crooked Lawyers Would want a Lot of Whereas and Wherefores included in this.

not much in favor of the organized Charities they are too Cold blooded also not much in Favor of any person over 21-Benefitting by my Kick off unless there is good reason am inclined to play the children they are not Responsible for being here and Cant help themselves

Terrell-Feb.7-1950

have Let this Letter get cold and Read it again—to See if it Seemed about right dont See much wrong except no wheres an Wherefores—excuse me

Lon Gresham

From the Court's judgment refusing probate to this instrument Boyles, one of the individuals named by the decedent's instrument "to wind up my affairs", appealed, arguing (1) that the writing was sufficient to constitute a will which vested full legal and beneficial title to the estate in Boyles and Hill (Hill had died earlier), the words "turned over to the parties named below", effectively disposing of the beneficial interest in the property of deceased, (2) even if the deceased did not intend to name Boyles and Hill as beneficiaries, he intended to name them as executors, and (3), in the alternative, that the instrument vested title to the estate in Boyles and Hill as trustees of a charitable trust. Held: Judgment affirmed.

(1) The decedent did not intend to make Boyle and Hill his beneficiaries, but nominated them solely to wind up his affairs for which they were each to receive \$500.00. Moreover, since Boyles in his application to probate stated that "he was not disqualified from accepting letters testamentary", he presumably was over 21 years of age and therefore not entitled to "benefit by (the testator's) kick-off."

(2) Unlike other states which provide for the administration of intestate estates by a Public Administrator or Court Appointee, Texas does not require the administration of such estates. Under such circumstances, a writing which goes no further than to name executors and neither disposes of property nor names beneficiaries, is useless and meaningless.

(3) Directions to Boyles and Hill to "wind up my affairs in any way you see fit", did not bind the two men to use the money only for charitable purposes. To "wind up" means to bring to a conclusion whereas, charitable trusts require a continuing administration. Furthermore, the decedent used mostly negative language. His sole affirmative expression that he is "inclined to play the children," is of similar import as a parental administration to a child, "I have a notion to spank you", and undecisive statements such as "I ought to quit smoking" or "I am thinking of selling my home." It lacks the directive necessary to set up a charitable trust for children. *Boyles v. Gresham*, Ct. of Tex. Civ. App., Dallas June 26, 1953, rehearing denied July 24, 1953, Dixon, J., 260 S.W.2d 144.

(thanks to G. Vernon Leopold, LL.B. 1951)

Kurtzman Talks To Senior Class To Vote For Six Officers

Charles Kurtzman, Northeastern manager of Loew's, Inc., in charge of theatres in New England, New York State and Eastern Canada, spoke at last Tuesday's Coffee Hour on various phases of the "Movie Business."

Movies are not waging a losing battle against the television industry today, he implied. He believes that they are beginning to complement each other and looks to an eventual "marriage" between the two. However, the better pictures will remain in theatres rather than being played first run on television screens. Amplifying the popular expression that "movies are better than ever," Mr. Kurtzman pointed to the fact that fewer and higher priced pictures are being made by the major studios. In the 1930's the average budget of a good movie ranged in the vicinity of \$400,000. During the war years, with higher prices, diminution of the foreign market and inability to borrow money, film quality suffered. But since the war, budgets have increased and accordingly stressed quality much more.

Although stars receive high salaries, the industry is competing with Broadway, which is one reason for that situation. Coupled with the fact that stars' careers are short-lived, Mr. Kurtzman believes that they do deserve their fare. Unfortunately stars' personal lives are played up, mainly the unsavory aspects. "They can't even take a gal out for a hamburger, without merciless publicity," he added.

He dislikes government censorship of the industry. The public should realize, he feels, that "if they don't like it, they should stay away." He relies on the American public and the industry themselves, claiming they have been successful in the past.

The current trend to three dimensional movies, stereophonic sound, wide screen, cinemascope, etc., are beginning to add to the quality of films, although at the start they were mainly exploited for their sensational qualities.

The Class of 1954 elections will be held tomorrow, March 19, as announced. There will be three polling places: Harkness Commons, lower level, between the hours of 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., and 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.; Langdell North and Langdell South, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The Temporary Class Committee has requested that students present their bursar's cards, when voting, as an adequate means of identification.

Candidates for the various positions are as follows:

SECRETARY

John M. Bixler—Vice-president, Chancery Club; Morgan Ames Club.

Arthur C. Dwyer—St. Thomas More Society; Chancery Club; Story Ames Club.

John Mason Harding—Lincoln's Inn; Supervisor, Jaffe Club; Ames Semifinalist.

George Roumell, Jr.—President, Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau; past member, Dormitory Council; past Treasurer, E. Warren Ames Club.

MARSHALL

Derek Bok—Law Review; Chancery Club; Marshall Ames Club.

Louis L. Manderino—Voluntary Defenders; secretary, St. Thomas More Society; Sidney Thompson Fairchild Scholarship Award; Warren Ames Club.

Larry Newmark—Chief Justice, King's Bench; Dormitory Council; Freund Ames Club.

John T. Noonan, Jr.—Book Review Editor, Harvard Law Review; Student Bar Association; Lincoln's Inn; St. Thomas More Society; Supervisor, Brewster Ames Club.

TREASURER

J. William Doolittle, Jr.—Treasurer, Harvard Law Review; Chancery Club; Casner Ames Club.

Herman M. Levy—Past Secretary, King's Bench; past treasurer, Harvard Law School Democratic Club; Brandeis Ames Club.

John E. Mac Kenty—Chancery Club; Supervisor, Griswold Club.

James McKinley Rose, Jr.—Treasurer,

Lincoln's Inn; treasurer, Student Bar Association; second prize for best brief in first-year Ames; member of Gardner Club in Ames Final.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

David R. Baker—President, Southern Club; Law School Committee; HYRC, member at large; Lincoln's Inn; Supervisor, Powell Ames Club.

Donald S. Cohan—Lincoln's Inn, Elections Committee; Yearbook photographer; Philadelphia representative on a National Junior Bar Association Committee to write a report about methods to publicize the effective role of the lawyer in the community; first-year clerk, Scott Ames Club.

Avram J. Goldberg—Legal Aid Bureau; Student Bar Association (first-year); treasurer, Frankfurter Ames Club; Honorable Mention, first-year brief.

Joel J. Green—Treasurer, MYRC; Bull and Bear Club; Coffee Hour Committee; Student Bar Association; Hughes Ames Club.

Allen Greenberg—Harvard Law Review.

Robert Alan Kelly—Treasurer, Legal Aid Bureau; Chancery Club; St. Thomas More Society; Wilson Ames Club.

Herbert Dan Lewis—Past President, Harvard Law School Record; Forum; Chancery Club; Bacon Ames Club.

John Allen Moore—Past President, Lincoln's Inn; past president, World Law Club; Coffee Hour Committee; Griswold Ames Club.

Jack Polish—Associate Chief Justice and treasurer, King's Bench; Record; Parsons Ames Club.

Donald L. Rome—Chancery Club; Quarterfinal oralist; Supervisor, first-year court; Casner Ames Club.

Frederick R. Scher—Southern Club; Board of Student Advisers, Second-year Chairman; E. Warren Ames Club.

Herbert P. Wilkins—Law Review; Chancery Club; Board of Student Advisers; Marshall Ames Club.

Fred Wyle—Coffee Hour Committee; Record; King's Bench; Vice-president, Student Bar Association; Gardner Ames Club.

FORUM—(Continued)

worked with Communists, but they have worked with me."

Dr. Knapp

Dr. Knapp pointed with pride to "A Christian's Handbook on Communism" prepared by a seminar of Protestant students serving in countries menaced by Communism. The program advanced, he said, involved four major aspects: (1) Christians must extend an invitation to others to join faith with them within the Christian community; (2) the Church must be in the forefront of educational endeavor, especially in areas of great illiteracy; (3) there must be Christian social service and social action—"the inner part of the Christian life", and (4) worship. "Our faith is in human beings and in God," he said. "The Communist has his faith in human beings only. It is worship that gives the Christian the vision which is the difference between hopelessness and justified hope."

Fr. Sexton referred to Communism as a "hostile, alien ideology which should be pulled out by its roots from American soil." The large segment of United States public opinion that was kindly disposed towards the Soviet Union in 1945 has learned its lesson—"you can't do business with Malenkov."

Atheistic

He said the cure must first be preceded by a diagnosis. "We are not dealing with a political system, but with dialectical materialism which seeks to explain all history without reference to God. The dialectic is the central heart of the Communist system." It is a necessarily atheistic system and the declared foe of religion. Fr. Sexton added that "atheism, collectivism, and Communism are all one package." For Catholics, he said that social justice is not to be considered merely as a counter to the Communist movement but as a positive moral duty. Referring to the fact that Communism has not always had success with the underprivileged, Fr. Sexton emphasized its inability to make inroads among the Negro peoples. "Neither in the jungles of Upton Sinclair or in the Tobacco Roads of our country has Communism been able to score any successes. We must look elsewhere, among the men who have an unsatisfied spiritual hunger."

Irresponsible Informers Attacked

Dr. Fletcher conceded the materialistic nature of the Communist faith but pointed out that its success has been due "to a few valid insights into the relationship of man to man" uncomplicated by any spiritual factor and which has attracted some men of "passionate moral convictions." He said it fed on the failures which exist in the non-Communist society. As against the Communist, Dr. Fletcher said the Christian will choose on the political level the right of self-determination of peoples, on the economic level a middle view comprising, if necessary, a mixture of free enterprise and the welfare state, and on a social level, the equality of all peoples and races.

He struck out at the irresponsibility of certain Congressional informers which included Herbert Philbrick, Benjamin Gitlow, and J. B. Matthews. He asserted that some of their accusations had been made by taking events and words out of their original context and slandered the entire Protestant ministry.

CONFERENCE—(Continued)

to this work, containing appropriate material from the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, will be available for use in Prof. Casner's classes.

Problems Discussed

The course will include a critical analysis of a completed estate plan, prepared on the basis of a hypothetical factual situation. This plan will present for consideration; income, estate, and gift tax problems; the use of revocable and irrevocable inter vivos trusts; the settlement of life insurance proceeds; the importance of concurrently owned property; significant future interests problems; powers of appointment; the marital deduction; the disposal of business interests; administrative provisions used in wills and trusts; and conflict of laws problems.

Facilities

Housing facilities for persons attending the Conference, and their families, will be available in the dormitories on the Boulder campus and meals will be served in the new University Memorial building. Registration, distribution of materials and assignment of rooms will be on Aug. 29 with classes beginning on the 30th. Any inquiries about the course should be addressed to: Dean Edward C. King, University of Colorado Law School, Boulder, Col.

Professor Casner has been a Professor of Law at Harvard since 1938. In addition to his works on Estate Planning, he has been the author of many articles and publications, and is editor-in-chief and co-author of the seven-volume American Law of Property published in 1952.

BULL & BEAR—(Continued)

weekly to discuss the portfolios of the trusts which the firm administers.

He stated that it was the policy of the firm to restrict its investments to a comparatively small list of "approved" stocks, with many of the same companies being included in most of the trust portfolios.

Reasonable Compensation

In response to a question regarding the fees charged for trust administration, Mr. Ames stated that it was the policy of most banks in Massachusetts at the present time to charge four per cent of the income of the trust, plus 0.2 per cent of the principal. An attempt has been made recently to raise this fee under the "reasonable compensation" rule which is contained in the applicable statute in this state.

Ropes, Gray prefers to charge eight per cent of the income of the trust. The average charge by investment trusts is 15 per cent of the trust income, which is considerably higher than the fee charged by banks. Mr. Ames remarked that the difference in rates may be justified by the fact that investment trusts have produced better results from their investments than have banks.

Mr. Ames concluded that it is a rather frequent occurrence in the practice of law to have a client place his entire financial affairs in the hands of his lawyer. The lawyer must be prepared to assume these responsibilities and to recognize their importance.

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HANDBOOK—(Continued)

The author's experience with the American and British systems will be correlated with their experience in countries like Bolivia and Peru. A balance of backgrounds and outlook will be obtained through the assistance of foreign students and officials.

It is understood that three high Egyptian officials will be among those helping to complete the first draft of the handbook. About June 15 Anwar Mohamed Shalaby, Ahmed Kamel Nour-El-Deen and Ahmed Soliman Bakr are expected to visit Harvard for a short time to work with Messrs. Lidstone, Morton, and Gaston. Mr. Shalaby is the Director of the Interpretative Division of the Tax Department of Egypt, Mr. Nour-El-Deen is the Director of Egypt's Inspection Service, and Mr. Bakr is District Director of the Commercial District of Cairo.

Mr. Harry H. Milburn, Chief Inspector of the Canadian Department of National Revenue, is coming to Harvard the weekend of April 9 to contribute his experience to the handbook. While here he will also discuss the problem of inspection with other foreign tax officials who are at Harvard.

The original plan for the handbook was developed by Prof. Stanley S. Surrey. It has since become a favorite project of the International Program in Taxation. It has been adopted as a project under the combined auspices of the United Nations and the program.

Mr. Morton has been appointed by the United Nations to act as special consultant to the International Program in Taxation. He will be at Harvard in that capacity for two months, after which he will return to his post as a civil servant in Great Britain.

Mr. Gaston has been appointed by the International Program in Taxation to act as a special consultant in tax administration in the preparation of this handbook. He is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles and in 1953 received a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of San Marcos in Lima. Prior to his foreign assignments he was Administration Officer, Los Angeles District, Internal Revenue Service.

GLUECKS—(Continued)

specialties and not as a bio-social entity. Thus, a doctor studies the physiological structure of an individual, while a social worker delves into another aspect of a person's life.

Diverse Tests

The Gluecks avoid this error. Each case is studied by an expert from one of the social disciplines. Social workers investigate his family and related subjects. Doctors, psychiatrists, psychologists, and Rorschach specialists examine the child. Wherever possible I.Q. tests as well as other tests and anthropometric devices are brought to bear. Each examiner and his findings are kept separate from the other so that there will be no unconscious influences exerted. The findings from each study are then channeled into a central coordinating office where the data is systematized and evaluated. The result is the complete picture of a child in the socio-cultural framework of his life.

Follow-up studies are continued, tracing the child through his life, and this information, in turn, is integrated into the files. Statistical analysis is the cohesive element that brings meaning to this vast accumulation of fact. Objectivity and validation are two essential components of this technique.

Prediction Scales

Three kinds of prediction scales have been devised thus far—the social, psychiatric, and Rorschach. Of these the social prediction scale seems to be the most practical, since there is a large reservoir of skilled social workers, and these specialists can learn to use the device quickly and effectively. The factors in the social scale concern the family of the child. For example, they determine the degree of disorganization in his family. If a child's bio-social development falls within this cluster of social factors, it is likely that he will become a delinquent. The Gluecks have already obtained two validations in their studies, but are cautiously awaiting a third validation before issuing any claims of success.

Used In Public Schools

Currently, a study is being carried on by the New York City Youth Board in two schools within the New York City Public Schools System. The predictive instrumentalities are being applied to all boys entering the first grade in order to spot and observe potential delinquents. These tests were given to one thousand boys; many evidenced potential criminal tendencies. This group was split in half; boys in each group were matched with those in the other as closely as possible with regard to race, religion, ethnic background, etc. Those tabbed as future delinquents in one school are not being treated in any way, but members of the other group are receiving the advantages of psychotherapy administered in the school. Both groups will be followed for several years in order to determine whether the labeling has been correct and whether or not it is possible to chart the development of delinquent careers. If these methods are successful, crime prevention will have taken a long stride forward.

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COUNCIL—(Continued)

question in the best tradition, one side maintaining that "formal" simply means buttoning your shirt, the other agitating for tails. A compromise was reached making tuxedos optional, a coat and tie necessary, and corsages *verboten*. Another feature of Dorm Council dances is the availability of set-ups for a nominal fee and a bottle-checking service.

For the competitive athlete type, the Athletic Committee maintains a program of activities of various degrees of exertion, ranging from ping-pong to basketball. Tournaments are organized and prizes awarded. Furthermore, this committee keeps a watch on the various questions that come up over the availability of facilities in the Hemenway Gymnasium.

Parietal Rules

Suppose a student is apprehended by a member of the University's gendarmie while escorting out of a dormitory the same damsel referred to previously (or even a different one, for that matter) at 3:17 a.m. Question: Is he criminally liable? Answer: Yes. Question: For what? Answer: There is throughout Harvard University a body of regulations entitled parietal rules. ("Parietal, adj.: Pertaining to a wall."—Webster.)

Through some mysterious formula, these rules set forth the hours during which a man may "entertain" in his room. Infractions thereof may lead to either a suspension of a student's parietal privileges, a request that he leave the dormitories, a request that he leave the school, or his dismissal from the school. Procedurally speaking, the court of original jurisdiction trying these offenses is the five-man Judicial Committee. Its decisions can be appealed to the full Dormitory Council, and appeal can be taken from there to the Dean's Office. Generally speaking, the accused finds that the Committee has done justice and prefers not to go up to the Supreme Tribunal.

Building And Grounds

Scattered about throughout the Grad Center are products of the Age of Electricity, placed where they are for the benefit and comfort of law students. These devices, maintained by the Buildings and Grounds Committee, include Coke machines, cigarette dispensers, and candy machines. Also, in Holmes Hall there is a television set bought and maintained by Dorm Council funds, and in the Wheeler Room there is a magnificent console record player operated by members of this committee at various publicized times. The Committee also seeks to handle such problems as lighting in the dorms themselves, and has made arrangements whereby a student may wash his car behind Harkness.

Everybody has to eat, and somehow people always have "suggestions" about the comestibles. Harkness Commons provides, in addition to the three regu-

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lar meals, coffee throughout the morning and afternoons and a grill in the evening. Meritorious observations of students about either the food or service are taken up by the Dining Hall and Grill Room Committee, generally with favorable results. The Committee is sometimes faced with observations ranging from "The food is inedible, unappetizing, or that it inspires regurgitation." Satisfying the complaints of over a thousand gourmands is more than impossible, but the Committee reconciles practicality with exotic gustatory yearnings and generally comes out well.

The operations of an organization such as the Dorm Council include maintaining relations and negotiations with various other groups. These matters, such as the arrangement with the Graduate School Council mentioned above, come within the exclusive province of the Ad Hoc Committee. When the chairman was asked where his committee got its name, he replied that it was in answer to the question, Quo vadis?

Last in mention, but not in importance, is a sort of propaganda ministry that goes under the name of Publicity Committee. Its duties, which are inherently obvious in its name, consist of spreading the word, inciting non-subversive activity by law students, etc.

All the committees meet together in plenary session every other week, when the chairmen report on activity and receive suggestions from other members of the Council based on ideas they have gotten from students, generally from within their bailiwick. The executive committee, consisting of the four officers, plus two members-at-large, also recommends action, frequently based on advice from the administration. President of the group is John B. Conlon, 3L, of Chicago; other officers are Samuel W. Pringle, Jr., 2L, of Pittsburgh, Pa., vice-president; Herbert Wasserman, 2L, of New York City, secretary, and David J. Kera, 2L, of Jamaica, N. Y., treasurer.

LAW WIVES

The Harvard Law Wives will present a spring fashion show, "Fashions on Trial," in Harkness Commons at 8:30 p.m., on Wednesday, March 24. Thirteen law wives will model spring and summer fashions by Anne Fogarty, Claire McCordell and Suzie Perette.

Tickets at 60 cents per person may be purchased through Rosemary Hoffman, receptionist at Langdell, or Bessie Carlington, TR 6-8709. Door prizes from Harvard Square shops will be awarded at the conclusion of the show. Refreshments will be served and everyone is invited to attend.

The law wives modeling in the show will be: Faye Ann Dornbush, Rae Puerer, Jerry Irani, Marilyn Mattusoff, Ellie Hopkins, Jane Walsh, Rita Rodman, Betty Ann Tate, Mary Ann Zech, Joyce Underburg and Donna Egan. Joan Van Dueren and Joan Feder will model maternity clothes.

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